The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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ress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

is said that Secretary Seward tendered the ican mission to General Steedman, to proe there at once. The General declined owo the condition of his private affairs. Min- Campbell declines stating what has transl between the State Department and himself, feels assured that the people will sustain in the position he has taken when the re- s are published.

r. Rev. Dr. Patton, of the First Congrega- l Church, Chicago, has preached a sermon e recent announcement by the *Independent* spaper that it would hereafter be the organ ivocate of no denomination or sect. The or declares that Mr. Tilton is unsound in orthodoxy and has a tendency towards herand infidelity. We quote the following as mple of the whole:

e editor-in-chief is a young man of noble im- e, who has done good service for his country and kind in the advocacy of impartial freedom, holds y pen, and has many literary qualifications, but apply out of his place at the head of a leading re- us publication, having had no theological or ecsastical training whatever. Hence, his utterances eology and creeds are such as no intelligent lay school teacher, and I might almost say Sunday-school scholar would have blundered into; while e crudities he has put on paper and published to world, and sent into several thousand families, ed up with sundry enticing phrases and noble guides on other points, which mask the unsuspi- and uninformed receive the whole as truth. should teach us that poetry, rhetoric, literay, and moral reform are one thing, and compre- ive, wise and safe religious instruction quite ther."

ccording to the census of 1860, the popula- of New York was, in round numbers, 813,; and that of Philadelphia was 565,000. The llings in the former numbered 89,000, and the latter 54,000. This would give to the ses in New York, on an average, a fraction r nine persons, and to those of Philadelphia and a half each. Philadelphia people have eavored to show a more favorable condition, have, to this end, disparaged the correct- s of the census statements. But the probaties are always in favor of statistics taken by hority and officially. The above statements ibit Philadelphia as the more crowded of two places. But when the crowd indicates re inhabitants to a house, it is not evidence a good condition. An average so high as and a half to a house shows that in some ises they must be crowded together in great mbers.

he London *Star* of the 4th of June says: 'We lately expressed our belief of the assera made by a French journal that the Empe- of China was to come to Paris. Toung-Chi, monarch in question, is only twelve years age. He succeeded, in July, 1861, his father on-Foung, who died from an excess of rage or the conduct of his allies, the French and English, the latter commanded General Cousin Montauban, now Count de likao. Toung-Chi, whose name signifies ove of order and right, is under the reyency of Prince Kong, the most civilized of the inese, and who has concluded with the Europans all the later treaties of peace and regula- the relations of foreigners with the interior the Empire. At so tender an age as that of Chinese Emperor, the utility of a visit for n to Paris may be safely called in doubt. To this it may be added that the new King of ypt has arrived, a day or two since, and at- icted great attention. The Shah of Persia, o was expected, is detained at home by affairs State.

Persecuting the Jews.

The intelligence of cruel persecutions in me of the Danubian Principalities, in which e Jews are the sufferers, has reached Paris, d excited, as it will elsewhere in Europe, inful sensations. It appears that the Minis- r of the Interior, Mr. Bratiano, by reviving me obsolete laws against the Jews, or by puting a false interpretation upon a circular, dered all Jews to be forthwith ejected from eir farms and places of business, and caused eat numbers of them to be seized and transorted in irons beyond the Danube. The greatt disaster was of course the consequence of ch a sudden expulsion.

Mr. Cremieux, to whom as a member of their ation and a prominent citizen of France, they ddressed their appeal for help, had a recent nterview with the Emperor, and secured from im a promise of interposition and aid for the ersecuted Israelites. *The English Governent* also takes interest in that people exposed oppressions and perils from the barbarity of he Turkish population of the Principalities. he latest news is that the suspended laws against the Jews have been suspended by an rder from Bucharest, in consequence of the energetic protests of the British against them.

Mr. L. Morton informs the *Rural American* hat when his cows trouble him by holding heir milk, he reaches his hand up and places he ends of his fingers on the back bone, forward of the hips, and presses down hard for a minute or so, and they will always give down.

The Hocking County, Ohio, Union Convention unanimously expressed the opinion that Hon. Salmon P. Chase is the choice of the Union voters of Hocking county for the next Presidency. They also passed a resolution instructing their delegates in the State Convention to urge that Ohio act as a unit on this question in the National Convention.

Col. Forney, speaking of the opera in London, says: "The prices of admission are, to the pit about two dollars of our money; to the stalls, equal to the parquette in our Academy, about three dollars of our money, while the boxes range from ten to thirty dollars. A glance at these figures sufficiently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England enjoying operatic harmonies."

A correspondent traveling in West Tennessee met Mr. McMullen, for many years representative in Congress from Virginia, and member of the Confederate Congress. Among other things, he assured the writer that at the time Jeff. Davis resolved to send the Commission to Fortress Monroe to meet President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, the Confederate Chieftain had fully concluded to surrender the Confederacy (on conditions) and come back and reconstruct under the Union; but at last, when the Commissioners were about to leave, he was seized by a fit of obstinacy or madness, or whatever you please to call it, and instructed Stephens and Campbell to demand independence. Mr. McMullen is a person of genial temperament, pleasing manners and eminently conservative opinions. His tour through the West has impressed him with the notion that he sees the prognostics of two tempests in the North—a financial revolution in favor of repudiation, and a political revolution in reaction against negro suffrage. Does the eye, as Carlyle says, see only what it carries within it?

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is said that every respectable physician in Washington City has twenty to fifty cases of typhoid fever under his charge.

There was a fatal case of cholera reported in New York on Monday. Five cases were reported yesterday.

Bridget Degan, convicted of the murder of the wife of Dr. Corvel, was sentenced at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Monday to be hanged.

About three thousand emigrants have arrived at New York since Sunday, and the arrivals for the week, it is estimated, will be nearly eight thousand.

It is reported that the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau recommend the abolition of the system of bonding liquors, on the ground that it is more productive of fraud than any other portion of the revenue laws.

Leutze, the artist, is engaged on a picture representing the cession of Russian America to the United States. The prominent figures are Minister Bodisco, Secretary Seward, Assistant Secretaries F. W. Seward and Wm. Hunter, Chief Clerk Chew and Senator Sumner.

Charges have been preferred against A. J. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana, and against the United States Marshal for the same State, and parties interested hope to have the latter suspended under the operation of the tenure of office bill.

A white man named W. L. Ferguson, storekeeper on the Abby Grief Road, near Augusta, Ga., was murdered recently by two freedmen, his head and face being chopped with an axe, and his house burned. The murderers were arrested by colored men. The indignation was so great that it was with great difficulty that the whites were prevented from lynching the culprits.

A rowdy named Thomas Holland got into a row at a bad house, at the corner of Front and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, and in the melee threw from the second story window his woman, a notorious cyprian called "York Ann." She is now lying at the point of death. Holland was arrested and put in jail, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon Ann.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, in session at Baltimore, Judge Giles presiding, in the case of Kennedy vs. Gibson, arising out of a recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, involving the question of the individual liability clause in the general national banking laws, the court yesterday rendered a lengthy opinion to the effect that no suit can be maintained under said clause until the Comptroller of Currency has audited the accounts of the insolvent institution, and ascertained after due notice to the creditors the amount of his liabilities.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CABINET.

The Reinstatement of Rebel Officials

An Earnest and Vigorous Discussion.

Secretary Stanton Alone Stands by the Military Commanders.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

The Cabinet held another meeting to-day, which lasted over five hours, and while it was not as warm and exciting as has been rumored about town this evening, it is learned from an authoritative source that the discussion was earnest and vigorous. The question under consideration was the contemplated procedure in the matter of restoring the Southern officials displaced by Generals Pope, Sheridan, Sickles and Schofield. The form of a general order directed to each military commander was suggested and discussed, while the issuance of a special letter of instructions was also intimated as the most proper course. Several members seemed to lay great stress on the particular proceeding to be observed in reinstating those officials. In General Sheridan's district it was found that he had made some five removals of civil officials, including the two State Adjutants in Texas, and it was urged that an order be made revoking the removal in each instance. But whatever may be the proceedings agreed on covering all the cases, it is enough, perhaps, that the simple fact be specifically and authoritatively announced that the President and all of his Cabinet, but Secretary Stanton, have decided that these officials shall be reinstated, and whatever may be the form of order agreed upon, it will be issued within the next day or two in an official form.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

County Treasury Defalcation---$25,000 to $30,000 Missing---The Treasurer Cannot Account For It.

FORT WAYNE, June 18, 1867.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

Alexander Wiley, Treasurer of this (Allen) county, has proved a defaulter to the amount of twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. * An investigation is now taking place. Several of the wealthiest citizens of Fort Wayne are his bondsmen—J. L. Williams, J. D. Niman, and others. Wiley is here and says he cannot account for the discrepancy.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Examination of Witnesses Continued.

No New Facts Developed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The trial of Surratt was resumed to-day before Judge Fisher. The prisoner's brother, Isaac, occupied a seat by him.

Sergeant Joseph M. Dye was recalled, and testified: As we passed out of H street, a woman raised the window of a house and asked what was wrong down town; I told her President Lincoln had been shot; she asked who had done it, and I told her Booth; she asked how I knew that; I told her a man who knew him saw him; on that night the moon was light enough to see objects distinctly; I believe the moon was up, but cannot say if it was at its full; the woman was an elderly lady, but I could not say whether stout or otherwise, but resembled the lady, Mrs. Surratt, who was tried at the arsenal; have seen the house since; it was No. 541 H street, the house on the right hand side of the street going towards Camp Barry. Witness then described the house known as the Surratt house; the woman asked questions in an ordinary tone, but witness does not recollect whether the woman was much excited; when witness saw Booth, Surratt and the other party at the theater, neither of them was disguised.

On the cross-examination by Mr. Merrick, witness in the main repeated his direct testimony. In answering a question put by the prosecution, "Why did you describe the third party as a negro?" he said, he did not mention his name, as you knew him to be Surratt?"

Answer—Because I did not think it was necessary until I was asked the question.

Question—Why did you use Booth's name and not Surratt's.

Answer—Because I did not deem it necessary to mention Surratt's name.

Question—Were you not told not to name him until asked?

Answer—No, sir, I was not.

Witness saw Surratt in March last in the jail here; was admitted by General Carrington to see if he could identify him as the man who was under the door that night, and recognized him immediately; did not tell Surratt for what purpose he went there, but when he saw him he accosted him with, "hallo, John!" The face witness saw in the jail was the face he saw in his dreams and the face he saw in the front of the Theater.

Question—And this is the man (pointing to Surratt?")

Answer—Yes, sir, that is the face.

Question—Would you have known that face if you had seen it elsewhere?

Answer—Yes, sir; it is a face, once seen, not easily forgotten. I did not request to go to the jail to see him; I went because I was requested to do so.

Mr. Merrick asked the witness what his religion was, but withdrew the question upon an objection made by Mr. Carrington.

The witness was interrogated at length as to his testimony before the military commission at the time of the assassination trial, and indorsed what he then said, and insisted upon its correctness. In some slight particulars as to height of men, &c., there was a variation, and a strong effort was made to make the two statements appear contradictory.

Daniel C. Reed swore he had known the prisoner from quite a boy, and saw him on Pennsylvania avenue at half past two the day of the assassination.

I have had a nodding or bowing acquaintance with the person as he passed; there was a recognition by both; his dress on that occasion attracted my attention; his dress looked of country manufacture; was got up in very good style; had upon his feet a new pair of brass spurs, with large blue rowells, and evidently were bran new; he wore on his head a felt hat, not very low crowned, wide brimmed; that was straw colored; he was passing up the avenue at an ordinary pace.

Mr. Bradley desired to have the privilege of recalling Reed for cross-examination at some future time, after the defense should have consulted with a witness now out of the city.

Mr. Carrington objected to this course as being without precedent, and held there was no rule of court that justified such a course.

Mr. Bradley argued it was a matter within the discretion of the court. The defense expected to prove that Reed had made statements out of court contradictory of what had been testified to in court.

The decision of the question was reserved until to-morrow morning.

Susan Allen Jackson (colored) testified that Surratt was at his mother's house in Washington on the evening the President was assassinated, and identified the prisoner; had never seen him before that time or since till last week, when he was brought into Court.

James Singston, book-keeper at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal:—A man named John Harrison registered his name there April 6th, 1865, and left on the 12th for a New York train; the same party arrived on the 18th, and left almost immediately; could not identify the prisoner as the man.

Mr. Bradley said the defense would admit Surratt was in Montreal on the 6th and 18th of April, 1865, and that he registered the name of John Harrison. They admitted the names were in Surratt's hand writing.

Mr. Pierpont said the prosecution was then saved much evidence. A coat was then exhibited and identified as one similar to that worn by Harrison.

Court took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Freedmen Decoyed from the South and Sold in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Lincoln, North Carolina, *Courier* learns from a reliable source that freedmen are being shipped from various points on the Southern coast, ostensibly as free emigrants to Liberia, but in reality to be disposed of as slaves to Cuban planters. A gentleman from South Carolina, a prominent leader during the war, purchased a few weeks ago in Cuba, where he has a plantation, one of his former slaves.

Jail Delivery at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, June 18.—Four of the criminals confined in the County Jail here succeeded in making their escape this afternoon, by overpowering their turnkey. Their names are Alonzo Osborn, Frank Simmons, Wm. Kelly and Jack Burns. The latter has been retaken, but the others are still at large.

Resolutions of Welcome.

HARTFORD, June 18.—Both Houses of the Legislature have passed resolutions of welcome to the President.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Revolution in Candia.

OMAR PACHA BADLY DEFEATED.

Inhabitants Slaughtered by Turks.

Anti-Popery Riot at Birmingham, Eng.

Rioters in Full Possession of the City.

Whole Streets Sacked by Them.

The Riot to be Quelled at all Hazards.

Banquet Tendered Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Case of U. S. vs. Wagner Decided in Favor of Plaintiff.

The War in Candia.

ATHENS, June 15.—Advices from Crete represent that Omar Pacha met with a defeat from the Cretans, and that the expedition against Sphakia and Apocorona had failed. The Turkish losses were very heavy. Omar Pacha was unable to form a junction with the forces of Mehmed Pacha, who has been twice beaten in Apocorona, and had retreated to his entrenched camp. Omar Pacha, after a fresh defeat at Heraklion, burnt all the villages which were not defended, and killed the inhabitants. The Consuls of various powers have notified their governments of these atrocities. The Italian gunboat Prince Odean had saved several Christian families and brought them to Piraeus. The Turkish steamer Isadhi, which chased the Greek blockade runner Arcadia, is back at a Candian port in a damaged state, with several of her crew killed and wounded.

Riot at Birmingham.

LONDON, June 18, 2 P. M.—Information has reached this city that a very formidable anti-Popery riot prevails in Birmingham to-day. Two streets have been taken possession of and completely sacked by the rioters, who are out in great force, and present a very formidable appearance. A Roman Catholic Chapel has been attacked and threatened with demolition. The most intense excitement prevails, and further serious trouble is apprehended.

Later.

LONDON, 6 P. M., June 18.—At this hour the rioters have full possession of the city of Birmingham, and all efforts to preserve peace and order have proved futile. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance, with orders to put down the riot at all hazards, and stop the further destruction of property.

Breakfast Tendered Garrison.

LONDON, Evening, June 18.—A public breakfast has been tendered to William Lloyd Garrison by a committee, of which the Duke of Argyle is Chairman, and will take place some day next week. Hon. John Bright, M. P., is expected to preside.

Case Decided.

In the Vice Chancellor's Court to-day, on demurrer in the case of the United States vs. Wagner, a decision was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

Funeral.

DUBLIN, June 18.—One of the victims of the recent riot was buried at Waterford to-day. The funeral was the occasion of a great demonstration. A procession consisting of over 5,000 persons, all wearing green emblems, followed the corpse to the place of interment.

Shipping News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—The steamer Bavaria, from New York, has arrived here.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 18, Noon.—Consols, 94½; Erie, 40; Illinois, 79. U. S. bonds, 73½.

LONDON, June 18, Evening.—Consols close at 94 @ 94¼. Illinois Central, 79 @ 80.

LONDON, Evening, June 18.—Atlantic and Great Western consolidated shares, 23½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, Noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Corn firm. Pork firm; others unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 19½d; Orleans, 19¾d; sales 8,000 bales.

Manchester market for goods and yarns buoyant and strong.

Breadstuffs closed firmer, but quotations generally show no change. California wheat 10s. 6d. Mixed Western corn 36s. Barley 41s. Oats 24s. 7d. Peas declined to 37s. for Canadian.

Provisions generally unchanged, except bacon, which advanced to 41s. 6d. for Cumberland cut middles. Pork and beef steady at previous quotations. Lard 56s. for American. Tallow—Advices, for pots, Petroleum is 2d. for refined, and 7d. per gallon for spirits. Tallow 43s.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 18.—Markets unchanged. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, June 18.—United States bonds, 87½.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Petroleum steady; standard white, 58¾c ₩ bbl.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1867.

GERMAN SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

The German Schutzen Corps commenced their annual fest to-day.

LOTTERY DEALER ARRESTED.

A lottery dealer was arrested to-day. He dealt in Delaware and Kentucky lotteries.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The weekly report of Dr. Harris shows the city in excellent health, but he cautions the public to take all precautionary measures to prevent epidemics obtaining a foothold.

THE TREATY.

Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation, arrived on the Perriere with the Russian-American treaty, signed by the Czar.

REGATTA.

Fifteen yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club indulged in a regatta to-day, but were overtaken by a storm and nearly all damaged by losing sails, bowsprits, or other spars.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Baptist societies of this city and Brooklyn are holding a convention. Favorable reports of increased interest in that denomination were made, and the work of Evangelical Christianity is progressing rapidly.

FRAUD.

An Internal Revenue officer was before the Court to-day, charged with obtaining $8,000 by fraud.

TO BE SOLD.

About one hundred barrels of confiscated whisky and a still have been condemned to be sold for violation of the revenue laws.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Three sailors of the ship Caravan were committed for trial by the United States Commissioner, on a charge of attempted murder of the second mate.

A MOB,

Headed by ex-Alderman Terence Farley, rescued a prisoner from an officer late last night, took the officer before Judge Connolly and sworn he assaulted the prisoner. Connolly ordered the officer to find bail to answer for trial, but subsequently released him on parole.

SANTA ANNA

Is undoubtedly now in Mexico, for which country he left here five weeks ago. A translation is published from a Tampico paper of a pronunciamento disavowing, on the part of the garrison of Tampico, of the Juarez government, and recognizing Santa Annas General-in-Chief of the Mexican armies and President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexico. One paragraph of the pronunciamento protests against the action of Benito Juarez by which he has mortgaged the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi to the Government of the United States for fifty-five millions of dollars. The whole affair looks very sensational.

DIFFICULTY IN NORTH CAROLINA COURT.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, held last week at Tarboro, N. C., adjourned without trying two negroes charged with murder, on account of the ruling of the presiding Judge in regard to the effect of General Sickles's order No. 32, in respect to the selection of jurors. Counsel for prisoners asked the Court to instruct the Sheriff to summon all citizens who were tax-payers. This was declined, but the Sheriff was directed to summon from a jury list of tax payers prepared by the proper officer. This being in conflict with this order, and the Court being consequently unable to proceed with a number of cases, it decided to adjourn.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

During a thunder storm this evening the Roman Catholic Church on Forty-second street, near Ninth avenue, was struck by lightning, and so injured that it will have to be taken down.

INFANTICIDE.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock this evening the bodies of three dead infants were found in an ash barrel, opposite 109 Laurens street.

An Editor Shot in Lynchburg, Va.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 18.—R. H. Glass, editor of the *Republican*, was shot in the street to-day by the sons of D. E. Booker. The cause was an article reflecting on their father. The shot took effect in the eye, the ball lodging in the head. Glass is comfortable, but the issue is uncertain.

MORE OF THE COLE-HISCOCK CASE.

The Antecedent Facts.

An Unwritten Page of Life.

The Albany correspondent of the *Tribune*, concerning this case, writes as follows: The case loses but little of its interest as a topic of private conversation, and there are few but have formed a very decided opinion as to the act of Gen. Cole. The friends of Mr. Hiscock are numerous and very bitter in the expression of their feelings, while at the same time the personal friends of General Cole visit him frequently, and supply his wants with great tenderness and care. Both parties are very busy raking up the antecedents of all parties concerned.

To the most intimate of his personal friends Gen. Cole has given a version of the affair which differs materially from his earlier statements, and which may be regarded as thoroughly trustworthy. Fifteen years ago Dr. Cole married Miss Barto of Tmmansburg, New York, daughter of the late Judge Barto. It was a love match, and for twelve years their home was the scene of unalloyed happiness. Within two or three years, however, the husband had noticed that his wife was at times moody and unhappy. He could not account for it. He had sent his wife $10,000 during the war, and she now possesses $40,000 in her own right, left her by her father's will. He consulted her friends and his, but could arrive at no conclusion. He was compelled by his duties to reside at or near New York, and he determined to bring his wife to Brooklyn, where she might be near her sister, and where he engaged and furnished rooms. Meanwhile he visited Syracuse, and met Mr. Hiscock in the street. Mr. H. asked him, "Why, General, when did you come? When shall you go away?" He thought the latter question a singular one, and then at once remembering that the same question had been asked him on several previous occasions, said nothing, but looked his questioner full in the face, and Mr. Hiscock turned away downcast, and without a word. Returning to Brooklyn, brooding over the matter, he wrote to a cousin of his wife's, with whom she resided, asking if there had ever been any rumor in Syracuse prejudicial to his wife. The reply came. "There is room for the gravest suspicion."

Almost frenzied, he hastened to Syracuse, and there, when he questioned her, his wife fell on her knees and confessed that a criminal intercourse had existed between herself and Mr. Hiscock for nearly three years. All day Thursday he stayed in the house, lest he should meet Hiscock on the street and kill him. On the day of the murder, after his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, he started for Brooklyn, but was necessarily compelled to stop at Albany, and while here he thought he should be "happier if it were settled in some way and was off his mind." So for half an hour he walked with Barto, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and asked him to go with him to see Mr. Hiscock, pledging his word that he would not take his life, but would only "make him get down on his knees and beg like a dog for it." This, Mr. Barto refused to do, and said that he had no advice to give in the matter. It should be stated here that Mr. Barto and Gen. Cole have not been friendly ever since the latter took a commission in the first of Gen. Butler's colored cavalry regiments. Thus left to himself, the frenzied man started for Stanwix Hall, intending to go quietly in by the side entrance, inquire the number of Hiscock's room and go up to it. But as he went in he saw the seducer of his wife before him, a frenzy seized him, and without a moment's thought he fired. Although the act was not premeditated, he thinks it was justifiable, and expresses no remorse for it. His wife is now in Albany and administers to his wants, visiting him daily. He professes to consider her a guilty woman, but not as guilty as the man he shot.

The prejudicial features of the case are the statement written by himself as above, the letter written by his wife at his dictation, the manner in which he approached his victim, and his false statements as to the cause of his action, made upon the spot and immediately after the fact. For he now confesses that there was no violence used, and that this plea was gotten up by him for the purpose of shielding his wife and children. On the other hand, there is no doubt but that his able counsel (Mr. Hadley and Gen. Butler, the latter of whom is the prisoner's warm friend,) will make the most of his terrible provocation, and the undeniably brilliant war record of Gen. Cole.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Resolutions Adopted by the Senatorial Excursion Party.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—At a meeting held by Senator Wade's excursion party at the Southern Hotel, before they left the city, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions embodying the views of the party: Hon. Mr. Chandler, Michigan; Howe, Wisconsin; Yates and Trumbull, Illinois; Cattell, New Jersey; John Covode, Pennsylvania. Gen. Boynton, H. V. Parsons, Gen. Stager, Ohio, and U. H. Painter, Pennsylvania. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First, That we highly appreciate and applaud the wisdom, foresight and courageous persistence of the patriotic men who inaugurated the grand enterprise of the Pacific Railway, and believing its feasibility and utility have been already clearly demonstrated, we congratulate them and the country upon the success which has crowned their efforts.

Second, That being fully satisfied of the many advantages attending the location of the road through Kansas by reason of the inexhaustible fertility of the soil, salubrity of the climate, and industry and intelligence of its rapidly increasing population, we earnestly recommend it to the cordial support of the Government and capitalists of the country.

Third, That after a personal survey of part of the country through which the eastern division of the Pacific Railway is located, we confidently predict the successful prosecution of that road will effect the best and most economical solution of the Indian question, by insuring a continuous line of settlements across the continent, and by affording at every station a base of operations for such military movements as may hereafter become necessary.

Fourth, That this railway to the Pacific, by a large reduction in the cost of transportation, will more than repay the government of the United States for bonds loaned to aid its construction, and that the interests of the government and National people require that this road should be completed to the Pacific coast in the shortest practicable time.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

Free Fight at a Cemetery----Men and Women Engaged---One Child Killed.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A desperate fight took place Monday afternoon at Calvary Cemetery, between a number of persons who had just buried a friend. The fight raged nearly an hour. Women and men engaged on either side, and clubs, knives and stones were freely used. Several persons were severely injured, and one child is reported killed. The citizens were so frightened by the riotous proceedings that they hid themselves in the woods.

FROM CHICAGO.

Boarding House Burned---Eleven Persons Perish in the Flames.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Numbers fifty-four and fifty-six Sherman street, occupied as a saloon and boarding house, were destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. It is reported that eleven persons perished in the flames. Three bodies have been taken from the ruins. Loss $5,000. Insured. The fire it is supposed was caused by an incendiary.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, June 18.—In the Constitutional Convention to-night, a resolution was introduced for inquiry into the propriety of reporting an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law granting or authorizing the granting of any license for the sale of spirituous liquors. No action was taken.

Registration Commenced in Mobile.

MOBILE, June 18.—Registration commenced yesterday, 150 voters having registered, of whom twenty-three are whites and one hundred and twenty-seven are colored.

A Lady and Two Children Drowned.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—This morning a sail boat, containing eight persons, capsized on Passaic river, and Mrs. Ulmi, a French lady, and two children were drowned.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, June 18.—The steamer China, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived this afternoon.

THE Zanesville *Courier* says: The wool clip in this county the present season is thought to be much larger than last year. It will not be ready for market for near a month yet. The prices at present paid are thirty-five cents for common; forty-five cents for three-quarter blood; forty-five to forty-seven cents for seven-eighths and full blood.

Wagon loads of carp or gold-fish are taken from the Hudson river by lucky fishermen. They originated in a private fish pond at Newburg, near Washington's headquarters, and made their way through a outlet to the river, where they have increased with great rapidity.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Progress of the Surratt Case.

Missing Treasury Bonds Recovered.

Removal of L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico.

Gen. Steedman, of Ohio, Tendered the Mission.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

The Surratt Case.

The Surratt trial to-day was equally as important as the proceedings of yesterday. A colored servant, employed in the house of Mrs. Surratt on the night of the assassination, testified to seeing John Surratt in the house on the night of the assassination, and related incidents to sustain her declaration. Sergeant Dye, who testified yesterday was put through a searching cross-examination, but he sternly adhered to his previous evidence that Surratt was with Booth in front of Ford's Theater prior to the shooting of the President. Surratt followed the evidence closely and intently looked upon the colored witness when she identified him as being at his mother's house on that eventful night.

Missing Bonds Found.

The missing unfinished ninety-nine one thousand dollar bonds have at last been found in the Treasury. They had been stored away by accident with a large amount of printed internal revenue beer stamps. This relieves the Department of the charge that they were abstracted.

Removal of Minister Campbell.

The administration has decided to remove L. D. Campbell as Minister to Mexico. For some time he has not accepted the views of the State Department, as to his relation with the Mexican Republic, and latterly did not go to Juarez's headquarters as requested. The tender of the position has been made to and declined by General Steedman, of Ohio, now Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1867.

THE GREEK MINISTER PRESENTED.

Mr. Rangabee, Greek Minister, was introduced to the President to-day and delivered his credentials and a brief address. The President replied, and expressed a wish that Congress would take early measures to provide for a permanent Legation at Athens, and assured Mr. Rangabee that the sympathies and affections of the civilized American people were with the land of Demosthenes and Pericles.

THE CABINET.

The Cabinet in session yesterday and to-day on the subject of the official conduct of commanding Generals of Southern Military Districts, and will continue their deliberations to-morrow. The purpose is to frame such instructions as will clearly define the powers of those Generals under the reconstruction acts, and insure obedience thereto, at the same time facilitating registry under the rules. It is understood the position taken by Grant in authority here is that the conduct of military commanders is a proper subject for executive review or supervision, as it is obligatory on the President to see the laws duly enforced in accordance with his oath of office.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Brevet Lieut. Col. E. G. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Fort Sedgwick, and ordered to report to the Quartermaster General.

MEXICO.

Trial of Maximilian Concluded.

Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—The following dispatch was received from Galveston on the 16th instant:

Dates from Queretaro to the 9d inst., and Monterey to the 8th, were received. A letter from San Luis Potosi of the 5d states that the trial of Maximilian was concluded. Sixty ladies in mourning residing in San Luis Potosi called on Juarez and prayed that the lives of the prisoners at Queretaro be spared. The President said he would do all he could compatible with justice and his duty; that many Liberals had been shot for whom they had not interceded. Telegraphic dispatches had taken place at the capitol, which resulted in favor of the Republicans. The foreigners in the city had advised Marquez to surrender, promising to protect his escape.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* says *El Monitor* of the 14th reports Santa Anna off Vera Cruz.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Registration at Norfolk---Case Dismissed---Chief Justice Chase Expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.—Registration commenced yesterday at Norfolk, and progresses gradually without the slightest disturbance. A large number of colored men gather round the polls. The result of the first day's labor in two wards is 440 votes, 397 being colored. Col. Cooley, President of the Registration board, had an interview with the city authorities and prominent citizens, who expressed a desire to give him co-operation. A reward of $50 is offered for the apprehension of any one illegally registering his name. The press is unanimous in calling upon every citizen to register himself, and in desiring from registering officers fairness and justice.

The case of Captain Childs, of the ferry boat running between Norfolk and Portsmouth, charged with ejecting a colored man from the white man's saloon, has been dismissed by the Mayor on the ground that the ferry company have a right to make laws and regulations for steamers and passengers. Chief Justice Chase is expected in Norfolk to-night.

FROM CANADA.

Release of Fenian Prisoners Advocated---Consecration of a Cathedral---The New Ministry.

LONDON, C. W., June 18.—The *Free Press* contains an article in favor of freeing the Fenian prisoners on confederation day, contending that such an act of mercy would be fraught with good results.

MONTREAL, June 18.—Christ Church Cathedral was consecrated with great pomp this morning. A large number of clerical dignitaries from the States, among whom were the Bishops of Virginia and Illinois, took part in the ceremonies.

It is stated as good authority that the following gentlemen will form the new ministry: Mr. McDonald, Premier; Messrs. Campbell, Howland, McDougal, Cartrey, Bellon, McGee, Galt, Legevin, Tilley, Tuffer, Smith and Henry.

FROM RICHMOND.

Death of Judge Lyons---Registration.

RICHMOND, June 18.—Judge W. H. Lyons, of the Hustings Court, died this evening.

Registration in the city to-day shows the whites are five ahead. At the County Court House twenty-nine whites registered and only one black.

Fenian Pic-Nic in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Fenians held a grand pic-nic yesterday at the People's Park. They adopted resolutions of sympathy with their suffering brethren in Ireland, and recommended the raising of a fund for the purchase of a fleet of iron-clads, and opening a subscription for the relief of the families of those imprisoned. The money will be immediately remitted to Ireland for distribution by the Arch Bishop of Juan.

The steamer Moses Taylor, from San Juan, arrived to-day.

Hospitalities of New Hampshire Extended to the President and Thad. Stevens.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—The House to-day unanimously voted to instruct the Governor to extend an invitation to President Johnson to visit the Legislature, and accept the hospitalities of New Hampshire. By a vote of 187 to 92, a similar invitation was extended to Thaddeus Stevens.

From Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, June 18.—Registration in the Eighteenth Senatorial District commenced today. At one precinct on the outskirts of this city 163 voters were registered, of whom 153 were colored and ten white men.

Murder in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 18.—Jno. Jenkins, an employee of the Lochiel Iron Works, was murdered and thrown into the canal by some unknown party.

POLITICAL.

Republican County Nominations.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., June 18, 1867.

The Republican County Convention met to-day and placed in nomination for Assembly, Colonel A. P. Duncan; Associate Judge, Jas. L. Connelly; Treasurer, T. A. Morrison; County Commissioner, Wilson Davis; County Auditor, J. H. McCombs; Jury Commissioner, Robert Moffit. The Convention also elected as Chairman of the County Committee, P. R. Gray. The delegate to the State Convention is M. C. Beebe, Esq. S.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, June 18, 1867.

General Gallagher was renominated for Assembly by an overwhelming majority over his opponent. M.

The result of the nominating elections in Westmoreland county last Saturday is as follows: Assembly, Colonel Thomas F. Gallagher, New Alexandria; Prothonotary, Zachariah Zimmerman, Salem borough; Clerk of Courts, H. M. Jamison, Hempfield; Treasurer, Daniel Reamer, Greensburg; Commissioner, John W. Frick, East Huntingdon; Poor House Director, D. B. Tarr, East Huntingdon; Auditor, James Stewart, Salem township.

The Scranton, Pennsylvania, *Republican* hoists the name of Ulysses S. Grant, the great soldier, for President and Andrew G. Curtin, the soldier's friend, for Vice President in 1868.

At a meeting of the Dauphin county Republican Committee held on Saturday last, John C. Kunkel and David Fleming, Esqs., were appointed as Representative Delegates to the Williamsport Convention, with instructions to support the Honorable John J. Pearson for Supreme Judge.

The Senatorial Conferees from York and Cumberland counties have appointed Alexander J. Frey, Esq., of York, Senatorial Delegate to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Williamsport this month. The Representative Delegates to the same convention from York county are G. Edward Hersh and Wm. McConkey, Esqs.

The Republicans of Lancaster county will present to the State Convention the name of Thomas E. Franklin as a candidate for the Supreme Bench.

The Republicans of Lebanon county have appointed Josiah Funck, Esq., and Judge Coover delegates to the State Convention.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Mr. A. Schofield, formerly a member of the Legislature, is being roughly handled. Last Friday Hon.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL,	$13,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	12,125 00
Dispatch,	12,054 79
Post,	7,865 15

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$78,598
Dispatch,	75,619
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	33,042

FOR an excellent story see third page.

A FEW weeks ago General SHERMAN said we could have an Indian war or not, just as we chose. Circumstances seem to have changed the situation somewhat, for the Indians now, according to General SHERMAN's dispatches, are fully bent on having things their own way, and that way is scarcely consistent with our ideas of propriety—in other words, we must give up to the Indians the entire country they spread over, or make war.

JOURNALS which have been strongly opposed to a July session of Congress, in view of the recent events and circumstances growing out of the administration of the reconstruction laws, are taking ground in favor of one; and present appearances favor the belief that a session in July will be held. If the people of the South would only consider that Congress, as the representative of the people, will take no step backward, they would petition Mr. JOHNSON to withdraw his opposition and attempt no interference, because it must result in legislation that will not be likely to relax the rigor of present laws. The opinion of Mr. STANBERY is likely to prove a plague to those in whose behalf it was ostensibly promulgated. It betrays a motive which clearly reveals the duty of Congress.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, in common with a good many of its party, has professed to be in favor of a Free Railroad Law. But we fail to perceive that it has anything but approbation for the silence maintained by the Democratic Convention on that important question. The cold shoulder was deliberately turned upon this great measure of the people, and the party papers have but one course to pursue. Last fall the Democrats made professions of friendship only to betray them. It is somewhat to their credit that they now abstain from further professions. Being really hostile to the Free Law, it would have been more manly had they taken ground openly against it, instead of keeping silence. The eyes of the people are none the less opened, however.

THERE is a general rejoicing in the community on the decline in the price of flour. If the fall should bring down the speculators who have raised the price, for their own profit, they will get little sympathy. We are not informed whether the decline in flour has yet affected the price of bread or the size of the loaves. Our object in this article is only to exhibit the comparative prices of bread in this country and in England. There a good *four-pound* loaf, full weight, costs from six to seven pence, sterling, which is, twelve to fourteen cents of our money. A ten cent loaf here—we saw two weighed an hour ago—weighs one pound and a half ounce. At this rate four pounds of bread would cost here a trifle less than 40 cents, or *three times* as much as it does in England. A great change will have to take place, before an export demand for our wheat will arise, to diminish the foreign draft on us for gold. Whether there shall be a foreign market or not, it is to be hoped that bread will be cheaper to our own people, after the new crop shall be harvested, although a new crop of speculators should arise and combine to prevent it.

SUNDAY PROCESSIONS.

We have received a communication complaining of the disturbance of the usual Sabbath quiet and order of the city by processions marching through the streets with banners, flags and martial music. A large proportion of the christian community regard such noisy demonstrations on the LORD's day as not only a violation of the law of the Commonwealth, but also as a breach of that courtesy and good manners which one religious sect owes to others around it. Both the laws and the traditionary usages of our country favor quiet, order and the cessation of business and ordinary recreations, or the first day of the week. Hence the people, and not the religious communities alone, look with disfavor on anything that disturbs public order, unnecessarily, or that interrupts the worship of public congregations. The public sentiment of this country is in favor of great liberty, in matters of religion and conscience. But public sentiment is also very jealous of any very impertinent abuse if that liberty which necessarily interferes with the rights of others, or rudely disturbs their religious worship with noise and confusion.

We have heard similar complaints for the same cause, from citizens of Sharpsburg, which quiet town, it is alleged, was on last Sunday thrown into a state of confusion by the arrival of extra trains bringing in large numbers of persons to the place, and by a procession led by martial music parading through the streets, in celebration of the dedication of a Roman Catholic Church.

We do not of course attempt to dictate to the conductors of these affairs. But it is certainly admissible to suggest, that a due regard to the laws and customs of the country, to the wishes of their fellow christians, and to the convenience of religious congregations, should prevent those Sunday parades.

A MOST SUGGESTIVE VERDICT.

We notice that a New Orleans jury has recently assessed damages to the amount of twenty-six thousand dollars against a city railroad company for running over a poor half-witted lad who, in consequence of his injuries, became entirely imbecile. This little circumstance has more in it than would strike the casual reader. We take this view of it: it is an indication of a rise in the brain market in that quarter. For it should be observed that the poor boy could, in law and equity, recover for the value of only *one-half* the average modicum of human intelligence. This, with the fact that twenty-six is not a round number like ten, twenty-five or fifty, warrants us in inferring that the verdict was nicely adjusted according to some definite standard. Furthermore, the *second* half of a man's wits are certainly worth as much as that which starts at zero; or to make it a little plainer, perhaps, one full witted boy must be quite equal in intellectual value to two half wits. By these premises we reach the conclusion that, in the judgment of a New Orleans jury, a boy who has got sense, as they say down there, is worth to the community, simply in view of this endowment, fifty-two thousand dollars.

Here is an appreciation of manhood, as such, that we had not expected of a Southern community so soon after having had their eyes opened to the light of the present century. It looks encouraging. They are rapidly approaching our own standard in this regard. In fact there are those among us—we blush to say it, but perhaps they are not of aboriginal stock—who might, with profit to themselves, and, so far as their influence goes, others, inwardly digest the lesson. We need hardly say that fifty-two thousand dollars corresponds to a goodly income. Upon consultation with a gentleman learned in figures, we find, that for a boy fifteen years old, interest being reckoned at six per cent. and the expectation of life being calculated by the Carlisle table, the sum of money mentioned is equal to an annuity of three thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars. We are compelled to believe that there can be found among us, without the help of DIOGENES's candle either, men who would decidedly object to the expenditure, *per capita*, in behalf of Pittsburgh boys, of the sum of thirty-three cents and six mills,—it will be seen that we are dividing by ten thousand—towards the establishment of a public lyceum with its library, reading room, cabinet, laboratory, apparatus and system of free lectures, so as to smelt and work up the rich ore GOD has buried in the brain of many a poor hard working boy.

THE "OPINION" AND THE LAW.

The highest respect is due to the opinion of the Attorney General, as the chosen counsellor of the President on questions of law. But the idea that his opinion can supercede a law of Congress or suspend its operation, cannot be entertained for a moment by any well informed person, for it would be equivalent to making the opinion of a Cabinet officer the supreme law of the land. The avidity with which such expressions of official opinion are sought, and the promptness with which they are seized by the discontented people of the Southern States, when favorable to their wishes, is a proof that they have fallen into the error of so regarding them.

But the truth is, that the Attorney General's "opinion" has no binding authority in relation to the meaning, the application or the constitutionality of any law of Congress. This is the prerogative of the Supreme Court, and even its prerogative is subject to limitations. The interpretation of laws, however, and the application of them to particular cases, as they come up for adjudication, are indisputably judicial functions. Were the "opinion" of the Attorney General decisive as to the import and applicability of a law of Congress, he would be clothed with a greater power for frustrating the purposes of the legislative body than is possessed by a President, since after the *body* has overruled a veto and *enacted* a law, it may be rendered ineffectual and nugatory by an *opinion of a Cabinet officer*, subordinate to the President.

Without attempting to criticise or condemn the opinion, in its general import, we maintain, nevertheless, that to meet the circumstances of the times, as affected by the rebellion, a mode of administering the Government, somewhat different from that of ordinary times, is not only admissible but necessary. The belligerent temper and tendency of the public mind in the States of the rebellion, and the necessity of controlling and eradicating it by Government measures, must be recognized in the Reconstruction policy. In fact *reconstruction* implies an abnormal and deranged condition, and of course, excludes the idea that the ordinary rules and modes of government, adapted to orderly times, are sufficient.

Whatever, then, may be the influence of Mr. STANBERY's opinion with the President, we hope it will not supercede the law or interfere with its legitimate enforcement. The probability after all is, that the main objection to the action of the military commanders rests on the character of the persons whom they remove from or appoint to civil offices, rather than on their exercise of the power of appointment. Any interruption of the process of reconstruction, for reasons connected with the action of the commanders under the law, is to be regretted, since it will necessarily delay the desired consummation. But it is to be specially regretted on account of the Southern *people*, as this new turn of their faithless and ambitious leaders in opposing the law, will be likely, should it be persisted in, to lead to other Congressional enactments, supplementary to the reconstruction plan, which will be sure not to relax any of the antecedent conditions. From the nature of the case, the attempt to evade and quibble, will, if it have any effect, be a reason for more stringent laws and conditions.

THE NULLIFYING OPINION.

The opinion of the President's Attorney, Mr. STANBERY, nullifying the laws of Congress relating to Reconstruction, awakens no response from quarters where loyalty was even suspected. But it has sent a shudder through the land, for it opens up a new prospect of contention and turmoil.

Perhaps the most significant rebuke the President has received for this step is from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. The comments of that paper, proceeding from Mr. WEED, the bosom friend and supporter of Mr. SEWARD, renders it almost certain that this is the business of Mr. JOHNSON, and that he has not the support of the Cabinet to the extent reported. How clearly Mr. WEED perceives the majesty of public opinion on this question, is evident from the following extract from the editorial article reviewing Mr. STANBERY's opinion, in the *Advertiser* of Monday:

> We cannot, therefore, but regret that the Attorney General should have done anything to lay his legal criticism, felt constrained to make this impression. It is better, in our judgment, "to bear the ills" of military reconstruction, than to provoke others. We would not willingly furnish a pretext for the reassembling of Congress, thus multiplying the dishonors of "impeachment," "Confiscation" and "Land Distribution." As we stand, Stevens, Boutwell, Butler and Wade, with the propensity, lack the power to work mischief. But if the President, acting upon the opinion of the Attorney General, removes Sheridan, the
>
> "Accursed and unpitied wrangling day"
>
> will return.

The work of reconstruction was progressing, and terminating in some, or indeed in any, form, is better than perpetual warfare.

The popular will, when public sentiment is deeply and powerfully moved, is the paramount law. It is useless to resist or appeal from it. If, in the opinion of the people, the President, or Congress, or the Supreme Court, upon any absorbing question, is right, it is simple blindness and folly to "kick against the pricks." When General Jackson, snapping his finger at the Supreme Court and the Senate, said that he "construed the law as he understood it," Mr. Webster's arguments, Mr. Clay's protests, Mr. Calhoun's denunciations were alike powerless and impotent. He had the people with him, and was irresistible. So, for the time being, with Congress. Resisted, it is invincible. But if the pressure be withdrawn—if plenty of rope is payed out, they will, ere long, "come to grief."

THE Appeal Court of Berlin has condemned the responsible editor of the *Kladderadatsch* to fifteen days imprisonment for having attacked the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and especially the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

SMALL farms are said to be wanted in Virginia. A meeting of farmers and land owners at Alexandria, declared this to be the great need of the State, and very sensibly recommend the attainment of the object by the very direct method of dividing large farms into small ones.

A NUMBER of distinguished English ritualists, including Dr. Pusey and Archdeacon Denison, have forwarded an address to Charles Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in which they set forth their views of the elements used in the Holy Eucharist. They maintain the doctrine of consubstantiation instead of transubstantiation. They write in moderate and professedly conciliatory language; but it was doubted in London whether the document would exert any influence in allaying the agitation which so widely prevails in Great Briton on the subject.

By a singular coincidence, Rev. George A. Calhoun, D. D., a prominent Congregational minister of Connecticut, and one of the oldest in the State, died two days after Dr. Hawes. Dr. Calhoun was with Dr. Hawes in Andover Seminary, and was settled in North Coventry, fifteen miles from Hartford, in 1818. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Theological Institute, formerly located at East Windsor, now at Hartford. Like Dr. Hawes, he had been for many years a member of the Corporation of Yale College. Dr. Calhoun was seventy-nine years old; Dr. Hawes, seventy-seven.

THE contest between Etheridge and his competitors on the stump, in Tennessee, is becoming very bitter and personal. In one of his speeches a few days ago, Judge Houk, in reply to some taunt from Mr. Etheridge, said that such charges came with a pretty grace "from the keeper of a gambling house in Washington—from a person who had been dismissed a gambling club because he dealt the cards from the bottom." The wonder is they do not come to personal collision. The course of Brownlow in raising and calling out the militia is regarded as an unnecessary and unfortunate proceeding, even by some of his warmest supporters.

THE correspondent of the *Herald* at Rome, writes, *inter alia*, something about the Brigands which infest the neighborhood of the city. In allusion to the received maxim, "*Papa omnia potest*"—the Pope can do everything, the writer says:

> "It would be a most satisfactory thing if this omnipotence were to display itself in the extirpation of brigandage; but I regret to say that the band of robbers whose exploits are in the neighborhood of Civita Vecchia I narrated in my last letter have as yet not succeeded in baffling the efforts of all the troops hitherto sent against them. The nature of the country favors them, and when driven out of one district they take refuge in another."

Again, he exhibits the power of the brigands and the terror which they inspire in the vicinity of Rome, by their robberies:

> "The principal farmers and landholders of Rome and the environs, eighty in number, have signed an address to the Pope praying for better protection against the brigands, and stating that otherwise they will have to throw up their contracts and refuse paying the rents of their lands, which belong chiefly to the nobles, princes and religious corporations. The Pope is said to have been very indignant at the freedom with which the four deputies charged to present the address spoke, especially when they asked for the establishment of a national guard for their greater safety. His Holiness told the principal speaker, Signor Grassani, to recollect that the Castle of St. Angelo was guarded only by the French, and that a room would be very easily found there to accommodate him."

The Art Journal.

The highest style of the art preservative and the engraver's art, are appropriately used in this work, the June number of which is at hand. "Arming the Knight," and "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham," are fine steel engravings of exquisite finish, copies of historic works, and large enough for framing; and beside this, the present number has ninety illustrations of articles now in the exhibition. To a cultivated mind, the pleasure next to attending the Exhibition, is an opportunity to see correct drawings and accurate descriptions of the more remarkable things to be seen. Americans, as a class, are considered novices in art, and this is a just reproach which we have no right to resent, but should rather aim to remove. To cultivate a correct taste, we should read, and no family which aspires to refinement, should be without the *Art Journal* as a regular visitor. The descriptions and criticisms of pictures now in the exhibition, contain a world of ideas. The ability to talk about works of art, is one which all should endeavor to acquire, especially young people, as a substitute for gossip and small talk. By the illustrations of this number, we observe that art, in what are thought its highest developments, is still a savage. In Sevres China, a human figure stands upright, balancing a large dish on her head, and holding, by a kind of platform scale contrivance, four smaller dishes with four cupids sitting between them on a cross-bar, and apparently insecurely balanced. All designs representing a living creature as a continual burden-bearer belong to an age when mute slaves stood motionless in presence of master or mistress. Old Queen Charlotte made her daughter stand in her presence until she fainted; and all works of art which represent a human figure standing forever rendering some service, is an embodiment of slavish servitude. The human heads tapering off into scrolls or fish tails, dogs, lions, &c., &c., are monstrosities. The fountain presented to the town of Dudley by the Earl of Dudley, of which a drawing is given here, and which is so highly lauded, belongs to the era of Centaurs or some time before. It has two horses, two fish and two human heads, all *vomiting* water for the benefit of the good people of Dudley! If these are a fair sample of the works on exhibition, the world is progressing; for there are not so large a proportion of Egyptian horribles as there were in the American World's Fair. The *Art Journal* is published in New York by Virtue, Yorston & Co., and the Pittsburgh Agency is at 74 Grant street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

About the Paris Exhibition, the latest report is that it is a failure pecuniarily. A daily attendance of forty thousand is necessary to pay the running expenses, and it has thus far fallen short of that.

The co-operative foundry recently established by the workingmen of Troy, New York, has been so successful that a second one is to be established. The workingmen have already subscribed $25,000 for stock in the contemplated foundry.

Although the heat of the great fire in Portland on July 4th last year was so great in some places as to crumble marble and granite almost to powder, yet some of the old elms which were exposed to the terrible heat and apparently killed, are now, it is said, actually beginning to have leaves, and will if properly attended to (by a few scarce cords of wood) truly live again.

The Louisville *Democrat*, speaking of the money market there, says, "The demand for loans is largely below the ability of the banks, and they are extending prompt accommodations to regular customers at the usual rates of interest."

The coal trade, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which has been growing more and more depressed since September of last year, has, it is believed, about touched bottom as to prices, and production may with safety be proceeded with more vigor. Consumers are beginning to realize this fact, and as the idea spreads the trade will grow more active.

There is a powerful German influence at work to get a clause inserted in the New York Constitution that will make it impossible for future legislatures to pass such extreme measures as the Excise law, without first submitting it to the people. Many prominent Republicans are said to be backing up this proposition, but the sentiment of the rural districts is so strong in the other direction that its success is by no means certain.

Says a New York letter: There has been a steady decline in flour and most other kinds of breadstuffs every day during the week. Importations, however, can still be made at a profit. The entries from foreign countries for last Monday, according to the Custom House returns, are as follows: Grains of various kinds, $119,525; Flour, $1,500. Total, $120,025.

On the first trip of the steamship Colorado from San Francisco to Japan and China, a serious difficulty was encountered, which threatened materially to affect the success of the new line. Head winds and tempestuous seas reduced the vessel's speed for some days nearly one-half, drove her out of her course, and so enormously increased the consumption of coal that it was feared the supply would give out before she reached port. On the return voyage bad weather was again encountered, and the Colorado steamed into the Bay of San Francisco with little more than coal enough on board to last one day longer, having used about 1,100 tons on the trip.

PERSONAL.

—The steamers which left New York, Saturday, took out a large number of passengers. On board the Allemania, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, were Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister to Berlin, and family, and Gen. Carl Shurz. On board the St. Laurent, for Havre, A. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant, Judge Hilton, Bierstadt, the artist; John Austin Stevens, jr.; C. K. Garrison and family, Hon. R. McLane and family, Miss Maggie Mitchell, the actress, and Senor Sarmiento, Minister from the Argentine Republic.

—There is a donkey in Parliament named and entitled Sir Henry Edwards, who objected to a statement that some arrangements made by the House were "liable to gross abuse," on the ground that the words "gross abuse" were unparliamentary.

—The Rev. Spurgeon says the established Church of England "is a national curse," "little better than a den of thieves," and "the haunt of every unclean beast."

—It is represented that Napoleon was so exercised by the reports from Mexico that he waited on Gen. Dix to intercede so that no harm should come to the unfortunate man. Considering that Max. was, they thought, the agency of Nap.'s this was kind indeed.

—Dr. T. H. Ridgely mysteriously disappeared on the 10th instant, from Cincinnati, and, it is feared by his friends, has been foully dealt with. On the evening of that day he started to go to Covington, Ky., to pass the night at the residence of a friend, and since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him by those interested in his safety.

—Jesse D. Bright, ex-senator from Indiana, has been unanimously tendered the nomination for representative in the Kentucky legislature, by the Democrats of Bradford County. He has not yet accepted.

—The *Gazette de France* announces that the medical attendants, after having held a consultation on the state of the Empress Charlotte, have declared that she will never recover her reason. It is also the opinion of the physicians that her nervous system has received a shock which must soon result in her death.

—When Mons. Ratazzi took possession of the Italian ministry he found 40,000 petitions, 35,000 from Venetia alone, asking for the order of St. Maurice and Lazere. People of Europe think themselves undressed if they have not a bit of ribbon in their button hole. It is the figleaf of continental civilization.

—Ex-Governor Wells, of Louisiana, takes his expulsion from office philosophically. An acquaintance inquired how his contest with the military powers had terminated. Mr. Wells, good humoredly, replied: "Badly, sir, badly. I held the four aces, but Flanders had an Arkansas hand—four jacks and a bowie knife—and I had to cave."

—The trustees of the Peabody fund have decided to use the interest of the money for the *encouragement* of popular education at the South. The people *there* must take the initiative. The existing societies are to carry on their work as they have hitherto done, through means supplied by voluntary contributions.

It is said that Mr. Greeley, who is a member of the New York Constitutional Convention, is present daily, and as punctually takes a nap while the others are talking. Despite what the papers say, he does not speak often; nor is he remarkably successful in the way of talking to the purpose.

NO LESS than thirty-three Englishmen, twenty Frenchmen, as well as several Belgians, competed for the pigeon-shooting prize offered by Louis Napoleon for the international match which took place in Paris. Mr. Peters was proclaimed the winner, he having killed ten times in twelve shots. The Marquis de Langle was second, with eleven in fourteen. Among the competitors were the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Parker, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince d'Arenenberg, Colonel Daniels, &c.

COLORADO is in a ferment. The Indians are sweeping all before them, killing men and women, robbing mails, stampeding cattle, and frightening the people so much that their ranches are being deserted by the dozen. Large numbers of Indians are reported on the way from the North. The whites complain bitterly that Sherman has sent his troops three hundred miles away, and left the route unprotected. The authorities, Governor Hunt, Secretary Hall, Chief Justice Hallet, and others, have petioned the President in the strongest terms to grant them protection.

PARIS has gone mad on the subject of low-necked dresses. They are getting more and more *decollete* and the leaders of *ton* are appearing without any bodice at all, merely using a band like that worn by infants, which has the advantage of covering up nothing in front, and being utterly regardless of everything behind. It requires tact, however, to keep it on. One lady, with no sleeves, at a ball in Paris, had only a narrow gold cord, in the excitement of the dance, broke the cord, and everything came down by the run. Are we coming to this?

It is stated that the Government contemplates purchasing several hundred acres of land near Fortress Monroe for the purpose of establishing a school for artillery at that point. The grounds will soon be levelled off and laid out in the manner best calculated to promote the object in view. It is designed to give this arm of the service a complete and thorough training in all its minutiæ, as well in target practice as manouvring in the field. For this object students from West Point assigned to the artillery will be brought here to complete their military education, and capable and accomplished officers will be detailed to give them instruction.

THE first case of cholera has occurred in New York, and it should be the key note to Boards of Health and city authorities generally. In New York the Board of Health have organized a disinfecting corps, with the view of an immediate and thorough purification of the filthy tenement houses in all parts of the city. The awful ravages of the cholera in South America have given rise to apprehensions that it may visit us before the summer is over, and the Board is determined to place the city in a condition to be prepared for the worst. The proceedings of this corps, it may be added, will be very summary. Tenants, on a certain day, will be notified to clean up, and if the notification is not obeyed within twenty-four hours the corps, with their disinfectants, with ample protection from the police, will at once proceed and perform the work themselves. Disinfectants are to be furnished all who desire to use them, gratis.

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SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., I, the undersigned sequestrator of the woods and chattels, lands and freehold of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the "Warren and Franklin Railway Stock," belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."

This stock is the one fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty one miles in length, and is the only direct outlet for the Oil Region.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. of said day. GEORGE W. COFFMAN,
Sequestrator.

Oil City, June 17, 1867.

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The Daily Commercial

[From the Galaxy for June.

THE LEGEND OF AMSANCTUS."

"Behold the lake!" cried the guide. "It is not large, but there is nothing else like it in the world!"

We were standing in edge of a grove gloomy with thick boughs. Around us on all sides the steep walls of the precipitous ravine hemmed in the narrow basin of the lake. A strong wind was blowing from the north, so that on the windward side of the lake, we could approach close to its dark, turbid waters. Everywhere upon its surface bubbles charged with carbonic acid gas were constantly rising and breaking, while the fetid bore away the deadly gas. Standing here we could easily fancy himself in that terrible circle of Dante's "Hell," where the shades of the damned made the surface of the infernal lake to bubble with their fruitless sighs.

The bones of birds and animals lay whitening on the shore where the mimic surf had tossed them, victims of the deadly character of the exhalations. If Amsanctus had determined to furnish in the most conclusive proof of its fatal power, while we were yet watching the incessent bubbles, a small bird attempted to fly over the lake within a dangerous distance from the surface. Before it was half way across, it began to flutter in helpless agony, and in a few moments dropped stonelless into the water, its dead body eddying to and fro in the changing currents of the troubled pool.

The rank, unwholesome fulness of vegetation clothed the ravine. Tall weeds, with bright lowers, brilliant as if painted with poisonous vermilion or noxious arsenical green, waved their triple stems close to the water's edge—although wholly in sympathetic concord with the pestilential lake. In the damp recesses of the ravine lurked a low, pale-leafed plant bearing tries sprously white, and cold and clinging to the touch—more swiftly poisonous than the bite of the rattlesnake or the cobra. The grass grew tall and coarse, and drooped heavily, damp with constant moisture. The very noise of the breeze that drained the valley sounded deep and low, like an echo from the infernal vaults of fabled places beneath the lake.

"Look!" suddenly exclaimed the guide, pointing across the lake, which at that place was not more than forty feet in width. "Look, there that heap of stones!"

Looking in the direction indicated, I saw the dim, quick gliding of a large viper as he crawled to cover in a mound of small stones that lay apart at the foot of a rude wooden cross. I had not noticed the cross before, and, curious know if it bore any inscription, I asked the guide if it would be safe for us to attempt to reach it. He crossed himself with sudden horror. "Not even if Madonna herself was with me would I walk to that cross to-day. The dead blows directly over it, and no man could live there a moment."

"But how about the vipers?" said I.

"O! the devil takes care of his own," replied he.

The valley is full of serpents that grow large and poisonous through breathing the air that kills the innocent birds."

It was certainly a horrible place, and now that I had seen it, I became exceedingly anxious to get away from it as soon as possible.

"Let us go," said I, "for I am suffocating here."

"Let us go," echoed the guide, and, stooping down, he searched carefully for a pebble, which soon found, he tossed over the water so that it struck and rested on the heap at the foot of the cross. I smiled at his apparently spiteful retort to annoy the viper.

"You cannot hurt the snake now that he is in his hole," I remarked as we turned away.

"I did not try to," he answered. "That cross planted where the French captain was found dead, and no one passes it without adding a stone to the heap."

That evening as we sat together at the *Caffe Garibaldi*, (it had taken a new name since the battle of the Volturno, two weeks before,) in a little town of Grotta Minarda my guide told me the story that I have related. The legend of Lake Amsanctus." I have no doubt of its entire truth, for it is a matter within the personal knowledge of scores of people at Grotta Minarda, and at Naples. I have myself seen and spoken with one of the chief actors in the tragedy, who was an officer in the Garibaldian army of whose name will be easily recognized by every one who was acquainted with the *personnel* of Medici's division. I may possibly borrow a few of the minor details of the affair, for it is now six year since it was told to me; but in its essential facts I know it to be absolutely true.

Nearly thirty years ago, a company of old King Bomba's infantry was quartered in the quiet village of Grotta Minarda. The sub-lieutenant of this company was a younger son of a Neapolitan nobleman, who, though rich in ancient blood, was decidedly poor in modern gold. Young Stefano Da Francia was not yet twenty-two years of age, and was famed as the gayest and most careless of subalterns. He had not a enemy in the world, for his handsome face, good temper, and his frank, light-hearted manner, made him an universal favorite with men and women. So far as is known, he was never cynically profligate; but his dissipation and reckless gaiety were simply the overflow of a lu yant excess of vigor and animal spirits.

Among the lower class of people at Grotta Minarda, were the keeper of a principal *caffe* and a beautiful daughter. The girl was a mere child in years—she could not have been more an fifteen—but her father regarded her as a portion of his business capital, and so placed her in the *caffe*, where her beauty would serve to draw a profitable custom to its establishment. Naturally, the perpetual closeness of contact to which she was brought with the frequenters of the *caffe* brushed away somewhat of the natural deny reserve that should have belonged to young girl whose character no one ventured to asperse; but it had also given her a womanly keenness of perception and coolness of judgment beyond her years. With the sweet manners of a child, she combined the shrewdness of a woman, and though she would talk and jest with each new-comer alike, she made herself respected even by the rough soldiers of the garrison, and kept herself free from insult or too positive familiarity.

After a time it came to be noticed that Da Francia was an especial favorite with the girl. He spent much of his time at the *caffe*, and was often seen seated apart from his comrades at the little table in the corner of the room, talking with Teresa, who lingered longer near him than elsewhere. They not only met thus in public, but, unknown to any, except, perhaps, to the girl's father, the young officer was accustomed to meet her in quiet places beyond the walls of the town. No one ventured to joke with him on the subject, for he had once let it be known very decidedly that he should permit no light allusions to be made to his intimacy with the girl, and his reputation as a skilful swordsman was such that his comrades did not care to come in hostile contact with him. It was generally believed that his connection with her was simply the idle impulse of careless youth, and so, when, on the morning of the day that his company was to return to Naples, Da Francia was publicly married to Teresa, the astonishment of his friends knew no bounds. His conduct was looked upon as little else than madness. That he the decendant of one of the oldest and proudest families in the kingdom, should marry a girl of the social position of Teresa, was unparalleled in the matrimonial annals of Italy. However, married he was, and when his company, relieved from the garrison duty at Grotta Minarda, marched back to Naples Da Francia was accompanied by his new wife.

His family shared in the general amazement, adding thereto a large share of indignant anger. The door of his father's house was closed to him and he was told that he might, if he choose, open a *caffe* with his plebeian wife, but that his father and his brothers disowned him. As soon as this fact was known, his friends in the regiment became warm in his defence and vied with each other in attentions to the slighted wife of their beloved comrade. Yet even among them who was married thought of bringing his own wife into the society of the daughter of the keeper of a provincial *caffe*; so that it followed that Teresa's acquaintances were in no instances of her own sex.

Her husband was devoted to her, and clung all the more closely to her because his family had treated her with such marked contempt. It is true that she had many qualities which might readily have attracted a young and impulsive man. She was beautiful to an extraordinary degree, and there was a charm in her childish, innocent ways that was almost irresistable; yet she lacked depth and strength of character, and was probably incapable of a strong and enduring attachment. Even toward her husband, her conduct was not always responsive to the passionate intensity of his love for her. She was easily pleased and flattered by the attentions of other men, and it was frequently whispered in the regiment that Da Francia would yet learn that he had thrown away his heart to a woman who could not prize it.

They had been married about a year and a half, when a young French officer who had been wounded in Algeria and was absent from his regiment on sick leave, came to Naples. He soon became acquainted with Da Francia and a warm friendship sprang up between the two men, who were by no means unlike each other, except in the important particular that the Frenchman was totally destitute of principle in his conduct toward women, while the Italian was a man of strictest honor. As a matter of course, Captain Cassinot became a frequent visitor at his friend's lodgings, and soon was the chief favorite among Teresa's many admirers.

Totally unsuspicious, of both his wife and his friend, Da Francia was not in the least troubled at the intimacy which was soon a subject of notoriety in the regiment. It was not until warned by one of his oldest friends of the disgrace that impended over him, that his suspicions were awakened. Even then, so firm was his faith in Teresa, that he would probably have dismissed his half-awakened fears had he not discovered, in his wife's room, a miniature of her lover, together with a letter that could leave no doubt of the black depth of her guilt.

He acquainted no one with the discovery he had made. The Frenchman came and went at his will, and Teresa never doubted that she had successfully deceived her husband, for two days he preserved the same smiling face he had worn in the days of his happiness, and if his manner toward his wife was in the least degree changed, she was too much engrossed with her lover to notice it. Meanwhile he was maturing a scheme of revenge sufficiently cruel to satisfy the tiger that had awakened within him. He had decided at once that the Frenchman must die, but he wished that his wife to be the agent and the witness in the punishment of her partner's guilt.

On the evening of the second day, Da Francia apprised his wife that he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and that he proposed to take her for a brief visit to her old home at Grotta Minarda. To her surprise and delight he insisted that Cassinot, who was present, should accompany them, and, with tears poured down her husband's request, her lover willingly consented to go with them.

And here, at this dull, quaint old town, where he had met and loved this woman, a sadness new and strange came upon Da Francia. On the evening of their arrival, he went to the once familiar *Caffe*, and seating himself at his former place in the corner, asked Teresa to bring him his coffee, as in the old days. The guilty woman wondered at his unusual stillness and reserve. She was half afraid of the passionate regretful longing gaze with which he read her eyes as they sat together side by side. To please him as she thought, she recalled the hours they had once spent together so happily in the *caffe*, at church, or among the waving cornfields outside the walls. "And you love me just as dearly now?" she asked him, with a sweet, imploring look. "Just as dearly," he answered quietly "Then I am perfectly happy," said Teresa. Ah had grief, and hopelessness, and mad despair, must have surged in poor Da Francia's bosom as they rehearsed the happy idyl of their unmarried days, and this woman played her part again with a skill that made him half believe her to be earnest. And yet, while her false protestations of love were yet murmuring in his ears, her lover's portrait and his letter were yet lying securely in Da Francia's breast pocket

The next day Da Francia proposed to show the captain the wonder of the lake. He privately charged Teresa not to mention the peculiarity that had given the lake the weird reputation as the mouth of hell. "We will surprise him, and make him acknowledge that Prince has nothing so wonderful as our lake," he said, and his wife unsuspiciously fell in with his plan.

When they reached the valley the wind was blowing lightly from the north, and the three leaving the coachman at a distance, approached the lake on the safe side. Scarcely had they reached the margin, when Da Francia discovered that he had dropped his cane, and Cassinot retraced his steps to search for it. What passed between husband and wife while they were alone can only be conjectured, but when the Frenchman returned, the woman was pale and trembling, and Da Francia was rallying her upon the fright which as he said, she had received from the sight of a viper. Teresa assured her lover that she had been frightened, but was now perfectly herself. Then she paused for a moment, while Da Francia looked steadily at her with stern, darkening gaze.

A shudder passed over the woman, and then she laughed nervously. "I wish," she said presently, "that I had that beatiful flower just across the lake."

"It is yours," gayly replied Cassinot, and springing down the bank, walked rapidly to the to lower end of the lake, and began to cross the narrow outlet. "Take care of yourself," shouted Da Francia: "the peasants call this place the mouth of hell." He nodded gayly, and crossed the brook, skirted the opposite shore of the lake.

The husband and his lost wife watched him silently. Presently they saw him stop and put his hads wildly to his head. "*Bon voyage*, my captain," cried Da Francia, holding up the fatal viper. "I told you this was the mouth of hell!" Did the Frenchman hear the the cry of his murderer, and did he recognize the vain present that had cost him his life? Who can tell? He was young and strong, and fought bravely for his life, trying to escape from the pressence of the stifling gas; but in anothe moment he was lying dead upon the ground, while Teresa's last despairing shriek pierced the heavy air.

"And the woman, what became of her?" I asked, as the guide finished his story.

"She entered a convent at Salerno," he replied "and I do not know if she be living or dead. As for Da Francia, he left the kingdom, and only returned to Naples with Garibaldi."

A week afterward I stood in the crowded Via Toledo and watched the passage of Medici's renowned troops. Among them were men of every nation, and from every province in Italy. Presently a company of Lombard veterans marched by, led by a tall gray-haired officer at whose appearance the air was rent with applause. "That is Captain Da Francia," said a bystander "he is a townsman of ours, and was one of the thousand of Marsala."

Later in the day, I met the same officer in the Europa, and was introduced to him by a common friend. He was calm, impassive, yet courtous in his manner. It is a fine day, he thought, "but what would you expect in Naples? Everything here is perfect now." He joined me in a brief chat about the probable condition of the Piedmontese government toward the Nepolitan provinces; and then rose up and went away, saying as he did so, with a smile, that he had been so long from Naples that he was as curious to see the city as if he were a Frenchman, visiting it for the first time.

It was a singular remark, I thought, as I recalled the lonely cross and the heap of stones at Lake Amsanctus. Had twenty years dulled the sharpness of his grief, or had he left his old self behind him when he fled from Naples? I know not, but I do know that no braver man landed at Marsala, or fought at Calatafimi and Melazzo, than Stefano Da Francia.

W. L. ALDEN.

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And many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.

The beautiful Lucille Western says:

I find that the "Email de Paris" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lilly white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and purity of the skin.

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Orders by mail should be addressed to

JARED & RENE,

GENERAL AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,

cod NEW YORK.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of "The Mutual Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh," for a charter No. 602.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, by "THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH," for a charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style and title, under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, said charter will be granted at the next term of Court.

SMITH & HARPER,

Attorneys for the Applicants.

w

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, to wit:

Twenty-seven Barrels of Refined Oil,

Seized at the Refinery of Prisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

U. S. MARSHAL.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867.

* Lake Amsanctus is a small pool of water in the province of Principato Ultra (South Italy), which exhales carbonic acid in such constant quantities that the said subjects coming within range of the gas are instantly suffocated.

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GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

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BALLOON WEDDING OR,
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For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

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29 prizes of	1,000 are	29,000
62 prizes of	400 are	25,200
155 prizes of	200 are	31,000
220 prizes of	125 are	27,500
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9 prizes of	250 are	2,250
9 prizes of	200 are	1,800
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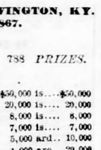

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Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!

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People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and dance for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed! Young ladies use it because it keeps their hair in place. Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market!

For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle.

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FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CY

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE ALLEGHENY HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Investigation Concluded.... Kellar and McFarland Both Implicated.

The jury impannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the facts connected with the death of James Goldrich, who was killed at Dennis Kellar's liquor store, corner of Ohio street and Madison avenue, (formerly East lane,) Allegheny, on the night of the 10th inst., re-assembled yesterday morning at the Allegheny Mayor's office. The case has excited considerable interest in our sister city, and a large number of persons congregated at the office to ascertain the result of the investigation. F. A. Schmidt, Jacob Selfert and Michael Ballatine, residents of Erie, who were at Mr. Kellar's house on the night of the difficulty, and who had been summoned as witnesses by the Coroner, were present, and were examined. None of them, however, had seen the pistol fired, and their testimony was not important.

Miss Lizzie Sharp, who resides at the house of Mr. Victor Kellar (father of V. G. Kellar,) testified that she was in Mr. Kellar's parlor, on the evening of the difficulty, and heard the report of a pistol; looked out of the window and saw the police have hold of a man with a white linen coat. Heard the man who wore the white coat say: "Search me before you take me down." They went a few steps further, when the man said: "I didn't want to shoot him; I wanted to shoot the ——— Dutchman." When the remark was made, the police and prisoner were directly under Mr. Kellar's window. Saw Victor G. Kellar shortly after the shooting; he came into his father's house and said a man had been shot, and that the man who did it wanted to shoot him too. Never saw Kellar have a pistol; he keeps a hardware store, but never noticed any pistols there.

Joseph Seiferth, Jr., sworn—On the night of the shooting my wife told me that there was a fuss at Kellar's, and wanted me to go and see what it was; went round, and saw a man lying on the floor; saw a large crowd inside and outside; saw Victor Kellar after the shooting occurred; he was standing on the pavement in front of Dennis Kellar's; we went in to look at the man who was shot; don't know whether Victor Kellar carries a pistol or not; I gave him a revolver last Christmas or New Year's, but he told me a few weeks afterwards that he sold it; don't think he keeps them for sale.

James Marshall, recalled—Was on Kellar's side of the street when I heard the report; didn't see any person about until the arrival of Mr. Fisher; saw the policeman turn McFarland around; saw the officer take him a few steps towards Victor Kellar's house; McFarland was sitting on a dry goods box; the officer had hold of him with one hand and was supplying to assistance with the other; heard McFarland say to the officer, "You couldn't arrest me if I didn't want to go, you d——d Dutchman;" was standing beside him; didn't hear him mention shooting or pistol; was in the crowd distance all the time; could have heard the remark if he had made it; saw the officer take McFarland back to the door, and heard some one say to him, "Look what you have done." McFarland then kicked at the speaker. I then started for the doctor.

The testimony was concluded at this point, (twenty-one witnesses having been examined,) and the jury, after considerable deliberation, agreed upon the following verdict: "That the deceased, James Goldrich, came to his death on the morning of the 10th of June, 1867, from the effects of a pistol shot fired from a weapon in the hands of Thomas McFarland or Victor G. Kellar, the jury being unable to decide which."

McFarland is still confined in the county jail, he having been committed to that institution by Mayor Morrison, on a charge of murder. Kellar has been released on $10,000 bail, and as the case will be before the Grand Jury to-morrow, it is probable that the Coroner will not issue a warrant for his re-arrest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The jury in the case of Jacob Byers, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of meat from the Birmingham market house, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick McCallister, a fireman on the towboat Coal City, was tried on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon the person of Thomas Hill, a colored man employed on the steamer Bengal. A verdict of guilty was rendered, when the defendant was remanded for sentence.

E. J. Tobin, a druggist, doing business in the Sixth ward, was arraigned on three indictments for illegal liquor selling. The defendant entered a plea of guilty, and it being apparent that he had transgressed the law unknowingly, the Court imposed a nominal fine, with costs of suits.

Wm. Ward, Sr., Wm. Ward, Jr., and officer John Barry were indicted for forcible entry and detainer. Oliver E. Cornelius, the prosecuting witness, testified that he rented a house on Smith streets, Allegheny, owned by Wm. Ward, Sr. On the first of April last a demand was made upon Cornelius to give up possession of the house, but he refused to do so, alleging that his lease upon the premises did not expire until the first of April, 1868. The defendants then visited him, forced an entrance into his house, and while officer Barry remained upon the sidewalk preserving the peace, they removed his household effects into the street. Complainant suffered considerable inconvenience and serious loss. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as to Wm. Ward, Sr., and Wm. Ward, Jr., but acquitted officer Barry. Sentence deferred.

Joseph Sewell was arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery, on oath of his wife, Sarah Sewell. The parties are both colored, and reside in the Seventh ward. Mrs. Sewell testified that on April last, her husband, who is engaged on the river, returned home one morning about five o'clock, and discovered a stranger sitting upon a chair in the kitchen. Being of a jealous disposition he ordered the intruder, ejected him from the house, and fired a pistol after him. He then pulled his wife out of bed, and beat her severely with a large piece of wood. The witness further stated that the stranger called at the house early on the previous evening, and being very much intoxicated she concluded to let him remain until morning. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

Base Ball Match.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

P. M. A., CHESTER, Pa., June 11, 1867.

The following is the score of a match game of base ball played at Media, Pa., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., between the Eclipse Club of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, and a picked nine of Media:

ECLIPSE.	R.	O.	MEDIA.	R.	O.
Hazard, c.	3	3	Lindsay, 1b.	2	2
Holabird, 1b.	4	1	Hall, c.	1	3
Casson, 1 b.	3	2	Many, p.	1	2
Jordan, 3b.	2	2	Hance, 2b.	2	1
Keller, 2f.	4	2	Martin, s.	1	2
Stevens, p.	3	2	Schoch, l.	1	2
Woodward, s.	3	1	Sharpless, 3b.	1	2
Bingham, 2b.	2	3	Morrow, c. f.	0	3
C. P. Jones, c. f.	3	3	Lewis, r.	0	3
	33	15		12	18

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Media	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Eclipse	7	4	1	4	1	0	17

Umpire, Mr. Bullard, Media Base Ball Club. Scorers, Keller, Eclipse, and Hall, Media. Home runs, Jones 1. Fly catches, Media 6; Eclipse 1. Missed flies, Media 0; Eclipse 1. Out on flies, Media 3; Eclipse 5. Out of foils, Media 9; Eclipse 6. Out on strikes, Media 4; Eclipse 1. Out on bases, Media 4; Eclipse 7.

INTERESTING GAME IN EAST LIBERTY.

An interesting game of base ball was played on the grounds of the Mutual Base Ball Club, of East Liberty, on Monday, when the haughty second nine of the Mutual had to succomb to the superior playing of the clever young Enterprise by a score of 50 to 37. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the young club did nobly. Some excellent fielding was displayed on the part of the Enterprise. Yet the Mutual did their best, and are not the boys to be discouraged. F. Kerr was umpire, and H. Gamble scorer.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The Dauntless Base Ball Club have accepted the challenge of the Black Bottle Club, and will play the latter due notice when and where they will play, through these columns. The Dauntless have several older challenges first to dispose of, when they will attend to the B. B.'s.

Health of the City—Virulent Disease.

The filthy condition of many of the alleys in the city deserves the immediate attention of the Health authorities. Already a panic exists in some localities, relative to the rumors of the prevalence of infectious disease. It was currently reported in the streets yesterday, and announced in a public school, that twenty-five to forty six cases of small pox existed in Mattocks alley, running small pox existed in Mattocks alley, running small pox existed in Mattocks alley, running